

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT DEMANDS COUNTRY'S PARTICIPATION IN BIG FOUR TREATY TALKS. The main Committee of the Austrian Parliament met in special session on August 19, 1953, to deliberate on the reply the Austrian Government should forward to Moscow in answer to the latest Soviet note concerning the resumption of Austrian Treaty negotiations. The Government submitted its draft reply to the Main Committee and presented a comprehensive report on the latest diplomatic developments. (The text of the Austrian note to Moscow appears elsewhere in this issue.)

The Main Committee of Parliament reached the following unanimous decision: "The Government's report and the draft note submitted have been duly noted and approved. The Federal Government is requested to approach the Great Powers with a view to paving the way for immediate Austrian participation in the State Treaty negotiations."

Austria Wants Agreement, Not Appeasement - Gruber

Foreign Minister Karl Gruber, who attended the session of the Main Committee together with Chancellor Julius Raab and Undersecretary of State Kreisky, reported to the deputies on the background of the Austrian treaty talks held to date by the Big Four, and then discussed the present situation in great detail. Recalling that "excited press comment was accusing Austria of pursuing a policy of appeasement," Dr. Gruber said: "We need not even take the trouble to deny this accusation, for even when the 'cold-war' temperatures were at their lowest our country always defended its freedom cold-bloodedly. Appeasement and agreement are two quite different things. The former represents a one-sided willingness to make concessions in order to placate persistent demands, whereas the latter is a realistic attempt to bring about a detente and, with it, really peaceful relations, by settling existing issues and by reasonable reciprocal give and take."

Commenting on Austria's latest note to the Soviet Government, which states that so far as Austria was concerned, the short treaty draft introduced by the Western Powers no longer represented an obstacle to the resumption of negotiations, Dr. Gruber said: "The decision of the (Austrian) Fede-

CHANCELLOR RAAB EMPHASIZES AUSTRIA'S RIGHT TO FREEDOM. After the Main Committee of Parliament had approved the Austrian note to Moscow, Chancellor Julius Raab delivered a radio address to the Austrian people, in which he gave a further interpretation of the Austrian note. On this occasion, the Chancellor rejected any attempt to link the Austrian question with any other international problem and demanded that the Big Four write a State Treaty which will grant Austria her freedom. Dr. Raab declared that agreement on the Austrian question would strengthen the will to peace and allay world fears, thereby creating an atmosphere in which even major issues could be solved.

In closing, Chancellor Raab said: "Precisely the Austrian nation, in the heart of Europe, with its historic tradition as a mediator between nations, can become a valuable yes even a decisive guarantee for a lasting peace. No one who helps our sorely-trying people regain their right need fear any loss of prestige. On the contrary, it would only redound to the honor of every great power and attest to its might if it also respects the rights of small nations and helps them assert these rights."

ral Government was of course facilitated by the fact that the Western Powers, as initiators of the short treaty proposal, have declared their willingness to forego further discussion of this document (see AUSTRIAN INFORMATION bulletin, Vol. VI, No. 14 -Ed.). As the eminent Committee has noted from the pertinent publication, this step is being taken in the hope that the Soviet Union, too, will limit discussion to those questions which the four Foreign Ministers stipulated at the time as included under the terms of reference of the Austrian Treaty. The contents of the so-called old treaty draft have been made public by some agencies, not only with respect to certain articles but in full. I hold that some of the provisions of this treaty draft may appear obsolete today. The imputation (levelled against Austria) in the preamble to the treaty, even though limited by provisos, with regard to responsibility for the war, is today universally regarded as unjust. But of particular importance will always be the question whether, after so many years of occupation, Austria is still in a position to bear the burdens which the old treaty draft would impose upon her. Until the Great Powers themselves take a public stand on these matters, it would perhaps be premature for the Austrian Parliament to re-examine this complex of questions."

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Published by the
Austrian Trade Delegate

Austrian Economy Must be Taken into Consideration

In the course of his report to the Steering Committee, the

Austrian Foreign Minister also addressed an urgent appeal to the Big Four "to extend the same generous approach now being adopted in the handling of occupation questions to the State Treaty talks as well." May they be mindful of the fact, Dr. Gruber added, that the possibilities of a truly independent Austrian policy would always be contingent upon the strength of the Austrian economy and upon whether or not the country would be in a position to meet its international obligations with its own resources.

Dr. Gruber then went on to say: "There may be some who hold that Austria's reply to the Soviet Government goes too far from the standpoint of Austria's interests. Such persons must realize that under no circumstances can Austria, in the coming phase of international negotiations, run the risk of being accused of having been responsible for any failure to solve the Austrian question in a timely and satisfactory manner. Then there may be others who feel that the note does not go far enough in satisfying the wishes of the Great Powers. To them we say that any lack of desire on the part of the Big Four to conclude a treaty cannot be counteracted by mere diplomatic notes. If a genuine desire to conclude a treaty exists, this note affords full possibility to resume the treaty talks at once and guide them to a successful conclusion. If this will to conclude a treaty is really only conditional on other international questions, no Austrian policy, however accomodating, could improve the outcome."

Old Treaty Draft Requires Revision — Deputy Koref

After the explanations given by the Government's representatives, the deputies of the various Austrian political parties proceeded to discuss the Government's note and express themselves on the latest developments affecting the State Treaty. Dr. Koref, Socialist party deputy, and Mayor of Linz, welcomed the fact that the Austrian Parliament had been afforded the opportunity in this exceedingly important matter to express its views on the note to be sent to the Soviet Union. Dr. Koref pointed out that the primary and most important requisite for the mission to which Austria had dedicated herself was the achievement of freedom and sovereignty. These goals, however, could only be achieved with a bearable State Treaty which would guarantee Austria's viability. Consequently, the old treaty draft, which would again be the basis for talks on Austria, should be revised accordingly.

Dr. Migsch, another leading Socialist deputy, supplemented Dr. Koref's statement as follows: "It is naturally in Austria's interest to participate in the negotiations (on the State Treaty-Ed.) and thereby be in a position to revise one or the other of the provisions (of the old treaty draft-Ed.) long surpassed by recent historical events. The Austrian people are entitled to such participation because they have hitherto done at least three times as much as the (old) treaty draft would impose upon them."

Socialist Deputy Eibegger then asked the Government representatives whether they did not feel that the time had come to make appropriate representations to the Allies to the effect that the latter also carry out at this time the long-promised revision of the Control Agreement on Austria. Such a revision could be regarded as the last intermediate step

toward Austria's complete freedom and ultimate sovereignty.

All Possibilities Should be Explored — Dr. Maleta

Deputy Maleta, Secretary General of the Austrian People's party, declared that the present situation should be conscientiously examined and all possibilities for the conclusion of a State Treaty exhaustively explored. "There may be some critics in the West," he said, "who are of the opinion that our hopes (for the conclusion of a treaty-Ed.) are exaggerated and that we should adopt a more reserved attitude. But for eight years the Austrian people have preserved the democratic form of life with courage and endurance and have prevented any Communist infiltration. Consequently, now too they will find the right way. The note in question answers the purpose and its wording is dignified."

Dr. Maleta also demanded that Austria be allowed appropriate participation in the negotiations of the treaty-writing powers. He added that the Government should take steps to achieve this end.

The second speaker on behalf of the Austrian People's party, Dr. Toncic, expressed the view that it would be highly desirable for the occupation to be terminated even before the conclusion of the State Treaty. He said that the State Treaty would not prevent Austria from joining the European community of nations. Austria did not represent a threat to the security of the Soviet Union, nor will it ever represent one. The presence of Austria in Central Europe had always been a regulating factor for the peaceful co-existence of the nations in the area. But she could fulfill this historic function only if she is given all the attributes of a modern and sovereign state. Without Austrian stability there could be no European stability, he added.

Opposition Also Endorses Government Position

The spokesmen of the League of Independents, Deputies Staendebach and Hartleb, also endorsed the Austrian Government's position. Deputy Staendebach said that the Soviet desire to bring about a detente should be exploited. The decisive question was how much Austria would have to surrender and what conditions she would have to accept. But with regard to the country's absolute sovereignty, there could be no concessions whatsoever.

After its extensive deliberations, the Steering Committee of Parliament, in which 95% of the Austrian people are represented through their People's party, Socialist and League of Independents' deputies, formally accepted the Government's report and fully endorsed its position.

NOTE CONTAINING AUSTRIA'S REPLY TO MOSCOW DELIVERED. Immediately after the Main Committee of the Austrian Parliament had approved the Austrian Government's reply to the Soviet Union concerning the Austrian State Treaty, the note was delivered to Soviet Ambassador Ivan I. Ilyichov in Vienna on August 19, 1953.

The text of the Austrian note follows:

"The (Austrian) Federal Government has meanwhile taken cognizance of the notes of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France to the Soviet Government dated August 17, 1953. From these notes the Aus-

trian Government has concluded that the inquiry addressed by the Soviet Government to the three other Contracting Powers concerning the so-called "short treaty" has already been satisfactorily answered and that this treaty draft no longer represents an obstacle to the continuation of negotiations.

"The Austrian Memorandum dated July 31, 1952, to which the afore-mentioned Soviet note refers, was motivated by the apprehension that the negotiations thereuntil conducted by the four Powers with respect to an Austrian State Treaty could no longer be reactivated and that the therewith connected continuation of the occupation and the accumulation of the burdens to Austria resulting therefrom would make it impossible to meet the obligations and carry out the provisions stipulated in the negotiations conducted to date between the four Powers.

"The international detente which appears to have found expression in the conclusion of an armistice in Korea and otherwise as well encourage the Federal Government to re-evaluate the prospects for its efforts in behalf of the final liberation of Austria and the restoration of her unrestricted sovereignty. The Federal Government therefore wishes to give the assurance that it is ready to make its contribution to the prompt conclusion of an Austrian State Treaty and, thereby, to the preservation of world peace.

"It is also convinced that the Austrian Parliament will ratify a Four-Power agreement on Austria with the confidence and understanding that such agreement will guarantee not only Austria's freedom and independence but also her viability.

"The latest actions of the Soviet Government with regard to Austria have considerably strengthened the hopes of the Federal Government and of the Austrian people for a peaceful development in general, as well as for the guarantee of an independent existence of their country in the service of peace in particular.

"The Federal Government hopes that by its above declarations it shall have permanently allayed Soviet misgivings with regard to Austria's position on the State Treaty."

"AUSTRIA - AN INDEPENDENT POLITICAL QUESTION". In an editorial comment on the latest diplomatic developments surrounding the Austrian State Treaty talks, the Austrian newspaper "Oberoesterreichische Nachrichten" recently stated:

"It is not only a question of insisting on Austrian participation in the talks ... but also of what the Western Powers have called in their note 'the unrelated points.' It is a matter of considering Austria as an independent international question and of anticipating the Soviet inclination to link it first with Trieste and then with Germany as a sort of appendage."

The paper then went on to declare that an agreement on Austria would contribute considerably to the solution of other international issues as well, especially of the German question. If the Soviet Union refused to negotiate the Austrian question without raising artificial obstacles there could be no hope for any agreement on Germany either. "Aus-

tria must not be regarded as security pledged in mortgage, or as a hostage for that matter, but as a wholly independent political question," the paper said.

GREAT BRITAIN TO WAIVE OCCUPATION COSTS AS OF JANUARY 1, 1954. Chancellor Julius Raab of Austria announced on August 19 that he had been notified by the British Ambassador in Vienna that the British Government had likewise decided to waive payment of occupation costs by Austria as of January 1, 1954.

SOVIET OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES IN AUSTRIA DIS-SOLVE SEVERAL LOCAL MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.

During the last few days Soviet occupation authorities in Austria have dissolved some of their local military headquarters in the Russian-occupied zone and returned to Austrian officials the buildings which they had hitherto held under requisition for this purpose. The areas formerly under the jurisdiction of the dissolved headquarters have been incorporated under the authority of those still remaining. A number of check points along the Soviet line of demarcation have also been closed down.

CIVILIAN GLIDERS PERMITTED IN SOVIET ZONE. On August 19, 1953, the Soviet occupation authorities announced that Austrian glider enthusiasts would henceforth be permitted to engage in their sport over the Russian zone of occupation. However, they will still require Soviet authorization prior to using certain of the glider landing fields.

ABOLITION OF CENSORSHIP EXPEDITES MAIL FROM AND TO AUSTRIA. The Austrian postal authorities report that the abolition of Allied mail, telephone and telegram censorship in Austria has expedited mail and other communication services considerably. Telephone calls to other countries can now be switched directly abroad without any delay and need no longer be transmitted through the censorship office in Vienna. The same is true of cables and telegrams. In both cases, service has been several hours faster, while delivery time for letters and packages to and from Austria has now been cut by three to four days. The discontinuance of censorship, moreover, has made possible the installation of many private and public teletype lines. This could not be done before because the censorship office was able to monitor only a limited number of teletype connections.

MEMBERS OF AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT ARRIVE IN U.S. FOR STUDY TOUR. Karl Floettl, of the Austrian Bundesrat (upper house of Parliament), and Deputies Felix Slavik and Eduard Weikhart of the Nationalrat (lower house) arrived in New York on August 17 for a six-week study tour of the United States at the invitation of the U.S. State Department. The Austrian legislators, all members of the Austrian Socialist Party, left for Washington the following day.

DR. ERNST MOLDEN, PUBLISHER AND EDITOR OF "DIE PRESSE" DEAD. Dr. Ernst Molden, long-time publisher and editor of the independent Vienna daily "Die Presse," died suddenly in Vienna on August 11 after an operation. On the occasion of this great loss for Austrian journalism, Foreign Minister Karl Gruber paid the following tribute to Dr. Molden:

"In our tumultuous times the large readership which once supported so many liberal middle-class papers has now been all but dispersed. The greater therefore was the political and organizational accomplishment of a man whose efforts made possible the creation of a paper which addresses itself to that segment of public opinion which could only be reached by an independent organ. Many were the temptations to which a man dedicating himself to this mission in the field of journalism was of necessity exposed: to outbid the national approach and always to make way for popular hypercritical criticism of existing conditions, which would have contributed to the intellectual political anarchism that we have inherited from the recent historical past. All these temptations Dr. Molden withstood, and in the face of all criticism he pursued a clear Austrian line. Dr. Ernst Molden, whose youth was still spent in the old Austria, has remained true to the broad approach of mind to his dying day. Thus, even in the confusion of our times, his sights were always trained on a new Europe, for which the ideas that had guided him since earliest youth would represent the underlying foundation. A publicist of stature, in whom were combined the historian's love of truth and the journalist's day-to-day vivacity, moved by a conciliatory spirit that knew no obstinacy or hatred, Dr. Molden was a shining example of true Austrian broadmindedness and world outlook. His demise is a loss for us all. He leaves his sons and collaborators a great responsibility."

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN SECRETARY POPOVICH TO VISIT AUSTRIA IN THE FALL. The Yugoslav Legation in Vienna recently announced that the visit of Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Koca Popovich to Austria, which had originally been scheduled for June 29, had to be postponed to the fall of this year because of the Secretary's recent illness.

AUSTRIA ESTABLISHES DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THAILAND. It was recently announced that the Governments of the Republic of Austria and of the Kingdom of Thailand have decided to strengthen their traditional friendship by resuming diplomatic relations. The latter had been interrupted since 1938. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were resumed on July 2, 1953, by an exchange of notes between the Thai Minister in Bern and the Austrian Charge d'Affaires in the Swiss capital.

AUSTRIA EXPRESSES SYMPATHY TO GREECE ON EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS. The Austrian Federal Government, through the Austrian Legation in Athens, recently expressed its deep-felt sympathy to the Greek Government in connection with the earthquake disaster which struck the Ionian Islands.

King Paul of Greece replied to President Koerner in a telegram thanking him warmly for the sympathy expressed by the Federal President and the Austrian people for the disaster victims.

PRIME MINISTER KEKKONEN OF FINLAND SPENDS VACATION IN AUSTRIA. Dr. Urho Kekkonen, the Prime Minister of Finland, arrived in Vienna in mid-August for a brief vacation in Austria.

AUSTRIA ACCUMULATES RECORD BALANCE IN EUROPEAN PAYMENTS UNION. In July of this year Austria's balance of payments with the member-states of the European Payments Union showed a surplus of 18.1 million dollars, the highest active balance held by any country since the EPU was established. This gratifying achievement is the result of Austria's greatly improved balance of trade and, above all, of the marked increase in this year's tourist traffic to Austria.

AUSTRIA'S LABOR MARKET AND ECONOMIC SITUATION CONSIDERABLY IMPROVED SINCE MAY 1953. Austria's labor market and her economic situation have both improved considerably since May of this year, according to the August report of the Austrian Institute for Economic Research. In June and July, the number of unemployed dropped 22,500, whereas during the same period in 1952 the decline was a mere 7,600. By the end of May 1953, there were 32,300 more unemployed than at the same time last year; by the end of July, however, there were only 17,400 more than in 1952.

The taxes collected during the first half of 1953 totalled 7,654 million schillings, or 12% more than during the same period last year, and even 5% more than anticipated in the current budget.

The balance of payments in trade and industry also showed a very favorable trend during the past few months. In May, June and July, the foreign-exchange holdings of the Nationalbank increased markedly, i.e. by 516, 578 and 779 million schillings respectively. Large surpluses were accumulated in the course of currency transactions with Western Europe and the tourist trade also accounted for a significant increase in foreign-exchange reserves.

To promote greater mobility of capital, financial experts are considering the desirability of lowering the interest rate on loans, which would also have the result of decreasing production costs.

NEW LAW TO PROMOTE AUSTRIAN EXPORTS CONSIDERABLY. Before recessing for the summer the Austrian Parliament passed a new Export Trade Act which went into effect on August 20, 1953. The new law provides for far-reaching simplification in Austrian export procedures, so far as the Austrian exporter is concerned. At the same time, Parliament also approved a 35% liberalization of imports, a figure which is expected to be raised even higher in the future. The new Export Trade Act abolishes all export duties, hitherto considered necessary, and reduces from 15 to 10 per cent the security exporters are required to put up. Furthermore, export transactions will no longer be subject to the veto of any one member of the Foreign Trade Advisory Council but can henceforth be approved by a simple majority of its members. The law also eliminates duplicate handling of export transactions by the Ministry of Trade on the one hand and the Ministry of Finance on the other, and vests

the former with sole authority of decision. The Minister of Trade is also empowered to assign to the governors and customs authorities the right to authorize foreign-trade transactions, which is expected to greatly simplify administrative procedures and expedite the conclusion of the transactions.

ALPINE MONTANGESELLSCHAFT BREAKS ALL PREVIOUS PRODUCTION RECORDS. According to recent reports from Austria, the country's heavy industry has again broken a number of production records, thereby further increasing its export possibilities. In July of this year, the Alpine Montangesellschaft's Donawitz blast-furnace produced a record tonnage of pig iron and natural steel.

Pig-iron output rose to 39,800 tons, or some 700 tons more than the best previous monthly average, which was achieved in 1939 with three blast-furnaces in operation. This achievement of the "Alpine" is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the company's plant and mines were seriously depleted by dismantlings in 1945. The machinery and equipment thus lost has since been replaced thanks to a carefully worked out program of capital investments.

INCREASE IN AUSTRIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION REPORTED. Austrian agricultural production is continuing to increase, according to official reports from Vienna. During the first half of 1953, 15% more meat, 26% more vegetables and 9% more fruit was marketed in the capital than during the same period last year. Total milk distribution during the first five months of this year was up 20% as compared to 1952. The government agencies responsible for agricultural imports predict that during the 1953-54 fiscal year much less fodder and bread grain will have to be imported than during the 1952-53 period.

AUSTRIAN LIGNITE OUTPUT CONSIDERABLY INCREASED. During the first half of 1953, Austria's soft coal mines produced 2,657,000 tons of lignite, or some 70,000 tons more than were mined during the same period last year. Two hundred and eighty-five thousand tons could not be sold, however, primarily because the Russian-operated plants in Austria have been importing soft coal from Eastern Germany, Poland and Russia illegally. The Austrian Government has protested this action.

VIENNESE CONSTRUCTION FIRM TO BUILD BRIDGE IN IRAQ. It was recently announced that after weeks of negotiation, the Viennese construction firm of Wagner-Biro A.G. has been awarded the contract for the construction of a large bridge over the Tigris River, in the center of the Iraq capital of Bagdad.

The steel sections of the 985-foot-long bridge, whose seven arches are to span the Tigris, will be constructed in Graz, Austria. Establishment of the foundation is expected to present an especially difficult engineering problem because these must be sunk to a depth of some 80 feet below river bed by means of steel caissons. The aggregate weight of the structural steel to be used will total more than 300,000 tons.

SINCE 1946 AUSTRIA HAS BEEN REPRESENTED AT 57 FOREIGN FAIRS. It was recently announced that since 1946 Austria has officially participated in 57 foreign fairs. In 1952, for example, 855 Austrian exhibitors displayed their products or promoted their services abroad, 49% of them from the field of arts and crafts, 41% from the field of industry and 10% from the field of commerce. At the thirteen foreign fairs in which Austria participated in 1952, export transactions totalling more than 134,000,000 schillings were concluded.

GRAZ FALL FAIR TO BE HELD FROM SEPTEMBER 26 TO OCTOBER 4. The Graz Fall Fair, which is to be held from September 26 to October 4, has already received a number of applications from foreign exhibitors, primarily from Germany. Yugoslavia has made plans for a pavilion of its own, and many firms from Italy, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Turkey have also announced their intention of participating.

AUSTRIA REPRESENTED AT FIVE INTERNATIONAL FALL FAIRS. This fall, Austria is being represented at five international trade fairs, including the St. Erik Fair in Stockholm where 71 Austrian firms will have exhibits. The other fairs are those of Izmir, Turkey; Agram, Yugoslavia; Frankfurt-am-Main, Western Germany; and Leipzig, Eastern Germany. The Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce is also planning an itinerant exhibition for West Africa which is scheduled to start its tour of the Gold Coast, Liberia and Nigeria in October.

GROUP OF TURKISH ENGINEERS VISIT AUSTRIA. A group of 25 Turkish engineers recently arrived in Austria for a visit of the country's machine and electrical industries. The visitors toured the Jenbach, Kaprun, Grossraming and Rosenau hydroelectric power stations and in Vienna they were shown the Simmering thermoelectric power plant, the West transformer station and a number of industrial plants. All in all, the group remained in Austria fourteen days.

IN 1952 CITY OF VIENNA DISTRIBUTED 65.3 MILLION SCHILLINGS TO 25,478 RELIEF CASES. Deputy Mayor Honay of Vienna, at a recent meeting of relief recipients, gave a brief survey of the city's welfare activities in 1952.

Last year the Municipality of Vienna distributed 65.3 million schillings in relief funds to 25,478 needy persons. He also said that 18,873 persons were being permanently supported by the city. Financial help was also being given to individuals whose pensions were insufficient to support them. Included among these are 1027 war injured, 2937 social-security beneficiaries, 664 persons receiving pre-World War I annuities and 1977 aliens.

ISRAELI AIRLINE TO LINK VIENNA AND MIDDLE EAST. The Israeli Airline El-Al has been authorized by the Allied authorities in Austria to operate a regular weekly flight to Vienna. The newly scheduled service from Vienna to Tel Aviv includes stop-overs in Rome and Athens.

ALPINE HIGHWAY COMPLETED IN SALZBURG PROVINCE. It was recently announced that the last section of the highway linking Muehlbach on the Hochkoenig (2800 ft.) to the Arthurhaus (4900 ft.) in Salzburg has been completed. This new motor highway will open up the hotels and tourist inns of the Mitterberg Alp to tourist traffic. The new road is some 3.7 miles long and runs deep into the Hochkoenig region, whose glaciers, cliffs and precipices are among the most impressive mountain landscapes in the northern range of the Alps.

SEMMERING HEALTH RESORT MODERNIZED. The Austrian mountain health resort of Semmering is again a major center of tourist attraction this year. In addition to its fine hotels, the Semmering offers visitors a splendid view from atop the 4,265-ft.-high Hirschenkogel, which can now be reached by a new chair-lift just completed this month. As soon as the Russians lifted their zonal controls, tourist traffic to the Semmering reflected a sudden increase. The whole Semmering region is not only one of the most attractive all-year-round health resorts, but also offers visitors excellent skiing facilities in the winter and ideal mountain-climbing areas in the summer.

NEW IODINE-BRINE HOT PACKS DEVELOPED IN BAD HALL. Extensive research at the Paracelsus Institute in Bad Hall, Austria, has revealed that the iodine-brine hot packs developed at this balneotherapeutic center in 1950 have a remarkably beneficial effect on the blood circulation.

Clinical tests have shown that deficient blood irrigation due to arteriosclerosis responds satisfactorily to such treatment, as evidenced, for example, by certain joint diseases of a rheumatic nature. This has led the state health board of Bad Hall to expand the spa's facilities for iodine-brine hot pack treatments, which since June 1953 have been available at a new therapeutic bathhouse.

EUROPEAN WATER-SKI CHAMPIONSHIP OF 1953 HELD IN POERTSCHACH. The Austrian health resort of Poertschach on the Woerthersee was the site selected for the 1953 European Water-Ski Championship held in August. For the event, the Poertschach Water-Ski Club built a six-foot-high water-ski jumping platform and a water-ski slalom course on the Woerthersee, and also handled all the arrangements for the competition. In addition to water-ski champions from most European countries, the entries also included competitors from Lebanon.

VIENNA'S CENTRAL X-RAY INSTITUTE RECEIVES NEW EQUIPMENT. The Central X-Ray Institute of the Vienna General Hospital recently expanded its technical facilities with new diagnostic and therapeutic equipment.

Among the new instruments is a modern kymocyclograph for deep actinotherapy, which is equipped with a rotatory and pendulum device. There is also a high-voltage Siemens diagnostic apparatus which is connected to a film-recording unit that has a capacity of thirty frames per second. Another very important addition is a high-voltage diagnosis machine for examining the heart when filled with a contrast medium.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

ALPACH INTERNATIONAL FORUM TO FURTHER EUROPEAN POLITICAL AND CULTURAL THOUGHT. At the opening of the International University Forum at Alpach, Tyrol, Austrian Foreign Minister Karl Gruber delivered an address in which he characterized the Alpach International Forum as one of the most important institutes for international understanding. He said that it was the Forum's mission, as an academic and cultural institution, to contribute to clear thinking and judgement in an age of fear and insecurity. Dr. Gruber warned against the danger which could arise if the masses of Europe gained the impression that the spirit of and desire for understanding was a monopoly of the Eastern world. This could easily throw the masses into a state of confusion that would be even more dangerous than a one-sided advantage in armament. That is why in politics a distinction must be made between appeasement and agreement.

"It is this we must keep in mind," Dr. Gruber said, "when we view the problems of our position today. We must think realistically and soberly, without closing our eyes to the fact that there are no patent prescriptions for the solution of international problems. We must realize that the basic facts have to be constantly re-analyzed, that ever new practical conclusions must be reached and that the European masses expect that practical attempts be made to replace the danger of war by something better."

GOTTFRIED VON EINEM'S OPERA "THE TRIAL" PREMIERED AT SALZBURG FESTIVAL. The world premiere of Gottfried von Einem's new opera "The Trial," based on Franz Kafka's novel of the same name, took place at the Salzburg Festival on August 17, 1953. The performance was enthusiastically acclaimed by almost all the foreign and Austrian music critics who attended. The production was under the direction of Oskar Fritz Schuh and was conducted by Dr. Karl Boehm. Singing the main parts were the Viennese tenor Max Lorenz, who is also known to American audiences, Lisa della Casa, Alfred Poell, Oskar Czerwenka, Peter Klein, Laszlo Szemere, Erich Maykut, Ludwig Hofmann, Walter Berry and Alois Pernerstorfer. Caspar Neher created the stage settings.

In his review of the performance, the well-known Viennese music critic Heinrich Kralik wrote in the Vienna "Presse": "Gottfried Einem, who had the courage to tackle this grandiose subject, has just as courageously and dispassionately given it his musical imprint. This music ... is purposeful opera music. The composer knows how to build up a scene, underline its thematic material, maintain dramatic tension and make situations effectively perceptive. Everything that is clear, intelligible and palpable is spontaneously reflected in the music which, in turn, interprets it clearly, intelligibly and palpably. Moreover, the music is gratifyingly unproblematical. It is modern music, to be sure, but with a sober-minded line... Salzburg can be proud of having been

the scene of a brilliant performance which has attracted the eyes and ears of the entire musical world."

"The Trial" is scheduled to receive its American premiere by the New York City Opera Company on October 22.

REPRESENTATIVES OF 38 COUNTRIES ATTEND 5TH ANNUAL CONGRESS OF "WORLD FEDERATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH" IN VIENNA. Four hundred delegates from thirty-eight countries attended the 5th Annual Congress of the World Federation for Mental Health which opened in the Main Auditorium of Vienna University on August 17. Welcoming the delegates to Austria, Mayor Franz Jonas of Vienna paid tribute to the importance of the Federation's work. President Koerner of Austria, Speaker Hurdes of the Nationalrat, Chancellor Raab, Vice Chancellor Schaerf, Minister of Education Kolb, Minister of Social Welfare Maisel and President Boehm of the Austrian Federation of Labor had all sent telegrams of welcome to the Congress.

Dr. el Koly (Egypt), President of the World Federation, and Dr. Rees (U.S.A.), its Director, delivered the opening speeches and called upon all psychiatrists and psychologists to cooperate intensively on an international level in order to help the world recover its political health through recovery of its mental health. Speaking as Austria's representative, Dr. Hoff thanked the foreign delegates for having chosen Vienna as the site of the 5th annual congress and for having designated the city as the "Mecca of Psychology" because of the many decades during which it has been a training center for psychiatrists and psychologists. The work of the Congress, in which many American physicians also participated, was reflected in various resolutions and reports which are also expected to be of import to the United Nations.

EIGHTH POLITICAL ECONOMY CONFERENCE OPENED AT BAD ISCHL. The 8th Conference on Political Economy was opened at Bad Ischl, Upper Austria, in the presence of political economists, university professors and students from nearly every country of Western Europe. This year's conference has as its central theme the problem of how to increase productivity. The opening address was delivered by Dr. Heinrich Gleissner, Governor of Upper Austria, who called for sound economic cooperation between the state and private industry, and for close mutual collaboration between management and labor, with a view to achieving a steady increase in the standard of living of all countries.

SALZBURG PUPPET THEATER TO PERFORM "THE WIZARD OF OZ." After its winter and spring tour through the United States, the Salzburg Puppet Theater has now opened its new season in Salzburg with the performance of an abbreviated version of Mozart's "Magic Flute." The famous puppet ensemble also intends to produce "The Wizard of Oz," as well as a puppet ballet based on Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite."

HILDE GUEDEN PLANS U.S. CONCERT TOUR. Hilde Gueden, the young star of the Vienna State Opera who has accepted a return engagement at the Metropolitan, will also make a concert tour of the United States next season. She is to be accompanied by Paul Ulanowski, the famous Vienna-born pianist.

FIRST PART OF VIENNA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY COURSES COMPLETED. The first part of the Vienna International University Courses, which lasted from July 15 to August 14, was recently concluded. The reception given on this occasion was attended by some 70 guests from nearly all European and many overseas countries.

The second part of the courses, in addition to the three divisions for beginners, for advanced and for very advanced students of German, also includes a varied program of lectures on Austrian literature, graphic arts, music, psychology and political economy.

VIENNA STATE OPERA OFFERS NEW ATTRACTIONS. During the coming season, the Vienna State Opera will offer music lovers a highly attractive and varied program. In addition to the nine Richard Strauss operas which the State Opera is the only one in the world to schedule for presentation, a tenth work by this composer - his "Intermezzo" - is also listed in the repertoire. The Italian operas to be performed will, for the first time since Gustav Mahler's day, be under the direction of an Italian conductor - Maestro Franco Capuano of the Rome Opera, who has accepted a four-month guest engagement. He will rehearse Verdi's "Masked Ball" and Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore." The following other conductors will also contribute their talents to the State Opera's forthcoming season: Boehm, Kempe, Moralt, Krauss and Hollreiser. The latter is to conduct the Viennese premiere of Gottfried von Einem's "The Trial" on September 30. Joining the renowned cast of the Vienna State Opera as guests for the season will be the two stars of the Bayreuth Festival, Martha Moedl and Wolfgang Windgassen, and Hans Hopf from the Munich Opera.

SALZBURG UNIVERSITY SUMMER COURSES OPENED. On August 2, Archbishop Rohrer of Salzburg opened the Salzburg University Summer Courses, which this year cover the general theme, "Today's Interpretation of the West's Christian Art," that has met with keen response both at home and abroad. The special courses are being attended by some 400 persons from all the countries of Western Europe, from many in North and South America and from Japan.

AUSTRIAN STUDENT GROUP ARRIVES IN HOLLAND TO SET UP YOUTH HOME. A group of forty Austrian students and seven youth leaders have arrived in The Hague, the Netherlands, where they plan to build a Red Cross home for young people. The construction materials are to be supplied by the Austrian Red Cross from funds collected in February of this year for the Dutch flood victims. A statue of Henri Dunant, founder of the Red Cross, will be erected in front of the home. It is the work of the Austrian sculptor N. Foederl.

1800 FEET OF FILM ON PRISONS SHOT IN VIENNA. An 1800-ft. documentary film, entitled "The Trial is Closed," is now being shot in Vienna with official support. It depicts the treatment of convicts in Austrian prisons. The film is expected to have a deterrent effect.

AUSTRIAN TIBETOLOGIST BRINGS BACK UNUSUAL COLOR FILMS. Dr. René Nebesky-Wojkowitz, the noted Viennese ethnologist and explorer who recently returned to Austria after a three-year tour of study in the Himalaya region and the Tibet (see AUSTRIAN INFORMATION bulletin Vol. VI, No. 9 of May 9, 1953), has made a number of color films on the customs and religious dances of the frontier tribes of Sikkim and Tibet. Many of the films, which deal primarily with the Lepas, a people nearing extinction, were made at the monastery of Gangtok. Dr. Nebesky has also brought home a collection of interesting Tibetan objects for the Vienna Museum of Ethnology.

AUSTRIAN DOCUMENTARY FILM ON CHILD PSYCHOLOGY. The Ann H. Matzner Company, producers of documentary films, is now working on a 1200-ft. film on the subject of child psychology, which will give an idea of the mentality of children between the ages of three and six as reflected in their games, sculptures and drawings.

"Mon fils Pierre," another documentary made by the same producer and which deals with the mental development of children up to the age of three, will be shown at this year's Venice Film Festival.

VIENNA THEATER PERFORMANCES TO BE FILMED. The Film Division of the Austrian Ministry of Education is planning to authorize a film record to be made of the best performances by the Vienna state theaters. The stage action would be filmed by several synchronized cameras in order to maintain the continuity of the story. All films would be in color, and some may be sent abroad for presentation in motion-picture houses and on television. The ministry would like to see the films jointly produced by Austrian and foreign motion-picture companies.

PAUL PLANER'S "GKP" PROJECTIONS CONTRIBUTE TO TANGLEWOOD SUCCESS. Paul Planer's "GKP" projections of stage-set backgrounds, a technique used at the Tanglewood Festival last year for Mozart's "Titus", has again been adopted with considerable success at this year's Berkshire Music Center in Tanglewood for Gretry's opera "Richard the Lion-Hearted." Planer's slide-projection mechanism contributed considerably to making the stage settings realistically effective. In fact, it was singled out for special mention by most of the leading American music critics who covered the event. Paul Planer is a native of Austria.

GOTHIC WING ALTAR IN GAMPERN, UPPER AUSTRIA, RECENTLY RESTORED. The altar of the parish church in Gampern, Upper Austria, one of the finest Gothic wing-altars in the country, was recently fully restored. The altar dates back to the end of the 15th century and is the work of the Passau (Bavaria) school. Its shrine shows St. Mary holding the Christ Child and portrays Saints Remigius and Panthaleon, and the Last Judgment. Reliefs on the wings of the altar, which depict the Life of St. Mary and the Passion, show the influence of Martin Schongauer's etchings.

NEW AUSTRIAN BOOKS PUBLISHED. The historical novel, "Der Kronerbe" (The Heir to the Throne), by Julius Zerzer of Upper Austria, which won the Handel-Mazetti Prize, has been published in Linz. The book deals with the fate of King Ladislaus Posthumus (1440-1457).

Herbert Eisenreich (born 1925), regarded as one of Austria's most gifted story writers, has just completed a novel entitled "Um deiner Haende Reinigkeit," which has been accepted for publication by a Hamburg house. Eisenreich, who has been contributing his talents to various German radio stations, was recently awarded a prize for his dialogue, "Die Ketzer," by a jury of the Tyrol Cultural Youth Festival of 1953.

ALFRED FARAU ON EUROPEAN LECTURE TOUR. Alfred Farau, the noted Austrian-born author and writer on psychology, is now on a lecture tour which will take him through Austria, Germany and Switzerland. His "History of Depth Psychology" is now being published as a textbook by the Sexl Publishing Company of Vienna, and negotiations are being conducted for the performance of his Grillparzer play. Upon his return to the United States, Alfred Farau will resume his guest lectures on Austrian psychology and literature at various American universities. At the invitation of the Austrian Institute, Farau has agreed to repeat the successful lectures on Raimund and Nestoy which he gave at the Institute this spring, and also to speak on Grillparzer.

FRIEDRICH HEYDENAU PUBLISHES NOVEL ABOUT GOUVERNEUR MORRIS. Friedrich Heydenau, the Austrian author whose novel "Wrath of the Eagles" appeared in this country in 1944, recently completed his latest novel, entitled "Gouvero," which is dedicated to one of the most arresting personalities in American history, Gouverneur Morris, the early American statesman and diplomat who, as Assistant Secretary of Finance (1781-85), established the cent currency. The novel has been published by Zimmer & Herzog in Berchtesgaden, Germany.

In the twenties, Heydenau wrote the Austrian novel, "Der Leutenant Lugger." He lived in the United States from 1938 to 1947.

AUSTRIAN WRITER INVITED TO BERLIN FESTIVAL WEEKS. Friedrich Torberg, the noted Austrian novelist and essayist, has been invited to attend the Berlin Festival Weeks in September, where he will represent Austria in a round-table conference on theater criticism.

JOSEPH MARX PRIZE FOR COMPOSERS TO BE AGAIN AWARDED THIS YEAR. The Joseph Marx Prize for Austrian composers, established by the Provincial Government of Styria, will again be awarded this year. The prize money of 10,000 schillings will be divided between the composer of the best orchestral work, with or without chorus, and those of the winning chamber-music and lieder compositions.

AUSTRIA TO AWARD STATE PRIZES FOR RADIO PLAYS. The Austrian Ministry of Education recently announced that in 1954 it would award a state prize for radio plays written within the preceding five years. It is believed that this will be the first time such a state prize is awarded for a radio script.

AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN

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WE'RE BACK.

After a two months' interruption, Austrian Trade Bulletin is back in circulation. The interruption was necessitated partly by staff vacation problems, and partly by financial reasons. We can bring you either a dull, register-like bulletin-of-record twelve months a year, or we can use the available financial means to bring you a lively bulletin with the latest trade information from Austria, and with pictures, during ten months of the year. We felt that you, our readers, would prefer the latter. So we are back for the next ten months.

During the summer vacation, several things have happened which may interest you. First of all, we were finally able to open our permanent exhibit of Austrian merchandise in the building we occupy in New York. In the lobby and on the second floor of 31 East 69th Street (where our offices are on the fifth floor), you will now find a variety of Austrian export goods displayed in cabinets and show cases. According to present plans, the exhibits will be changed two or three times per year. Right now, you can see samples of Austrian artcraft, such as glassware, ceramics, enameled copperware, chess sets, costume jewelry, as well as novelty items, stationery, embroideries, glass prisms, glass-cutting instruments, knitted goods, cotton fabrics, semi-precious stones, music boxes, saw blades, etc. Please come in and see for yourself. No appointment is needed.

In the past two months, our branch office in Los Angeles overcame the unavoidable initial difficulties, and was able to be of service to a steadily increasing number of firms in the West. It's territory comprises not only the coastal states of California, Oregon and Washington, but also Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Please write to our West Coast office if your business is in these states, and you will receive the same courteous and quick service you have come to expect from the New York office. The address, in case you had not noted it earlier, is: 448 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 13, California.

Also during the past two months, a member of our New York office was able to make a trans-continental trip which included St. Louis, Portland (Ore.), Seattle, Minneapolis, and Chicago. In all these cities, we found mounting interest in Austrian goods. Everywhere we were given most valuable cooperation by local Chambers of Commerce and Field Offices of the U.S. Department of Commerce. You will find that more and more of these offices will soon be in possession of a comprehensive Austrian export directory, with the help of which you may, in many cases, be able to obtain im-

mediate information on names and addresses of Austrian firms.

Finally, during the past two months you have shown such interest in Austrian Trade Bulletin that circulation has steadily continued to increase. When we began publication circulation was about 4000; the issue you are now reading has gone out to almost 7000 readers all over the United States and Canada, and requests are continuing to pour in.

HUNTING RIFLES FROM AUSTRIA. American sportsmen are becoming more and more aware of the outstanding quality and superior workmanship of Austria's gunsmiths. Besides the well known Mannlicher-Schoenauer repeater rifles, such specialties as double barrel rifles, combination shotgun rifles etc., are becoming increasingly popular with American hunters. The difficulties which existed some time ago have now been overcome. For information as to the availability of guns and rifles, please contact the Austrian Trade Delegate's office in New York, the branch office in Los Angeles or, in Canada, the Trade Delegate's office in Montreal.

NEW KIND OF BATH MITTS FROM AUSTRIA. Genuine sponge-rubber bath mitts, backed with rubber bristles for a gentle but invigorating rub-down, are being imported from Austria. Produced in many colors, in sizes for adults and children, the Austrian bath mitts have found an enthusiastic reception wherever they are merchandised in the United States. For information, contact the Austrian Trade Delegate in Los Angeles, or write to the New York office re 1542.

CURRENCY LIMIT RAISED FOR AUSTRIAN VISITORS. A foreigner entering Austria is now permitted to bring in 5,000 schillings in Austrian currency (approx. \$192.00), and to take out a maximum of 5,000 schillings, provided he produces a border certificate showing that he brought in a similar amount. He may take out 1,000 schillings without restrictions. Previously, the limit on Austrian currency brought into Austria by a foreign traveler was 1,000 schillings. Furthermore, foreigners may bring into and take out of Austria non-Austrian currencies up to the equivalent of 300 schillings each without restriction. Additional amounts brought in must be entered in the border certificates, and such amounts may be taken out of Austria if the border certificates show that the currency was brought in within the past 3 months or was otherwise legally acquired. The new regulations were put into effect by proclamation No. 62 of the Austrian National Bank dated June 27, 1953.

VIENNA FAIR OPENING. The Vienna Fall International Trade Fair, scheduled from September 6-13, is featuring this year for the first time an exhibitors' competition in which stands will be judged by a special committee. Prizes will be awarded according to eye appeal, esthetic form, promotional value, and cost.

*Readers are invited to reprint or quote material from
AUSTRIAN TRADE BULLETIN*

INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE COMPETITION IN VIENNA.

The Union Bridge Club in Vienna has informed the office of the Austrian Trade Delegate that an international bridge competition is being held in Vienna on the occasion of the Vienna Fall International Trade Fair.

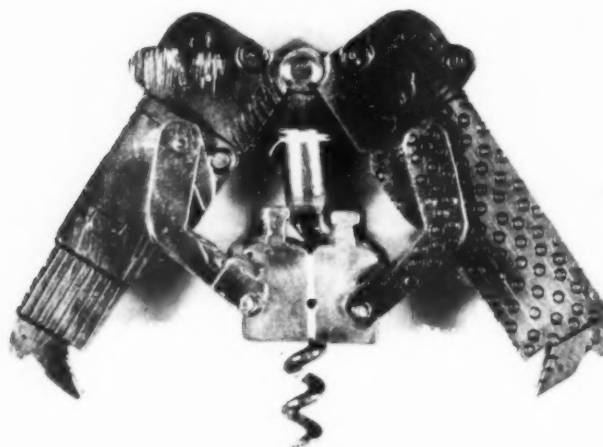


Fashionable Austrian Stole-Jacket (1522)

THUMBNAIL SKETCH of Austria's Aluminum Industry. Austria today is one of the major European producers of aluminum and aluminum alloys. Besides basic products, aluminum in such various semi-finished forms as sheets, strips, tubes etc. is also being produced on a large scale. Plant capacity, mainly built during the German occupation, is approximately 55,000 tons per year. To date, however, this capacity could not be fully utilized due mainly to the fact that in the past electric power has been in short supply during the winter months, and the plants could operate during the spring and summer but had to be shut down when the water shortage began in the fall. In 1950, not more than about 13,000 tons of aluminum were produced, but in 1952, following the extensive expansion of hydroelectric power facilities in Austria, production soared to 32,000 tons. Production is expected to be still higher this year, probably climbing to approximately 36,000 tons, of which 15,000 tons are earmarked for export. The largest plant alone is now using approximately 700,000, 000 KWH per year, this being more than 10% of the country's total power consumption. Output of semi-finished aluminum products amounted to 5,800 tons for the first 5 months of this year, 41% more than during the same period in 1952. Unfilled orders for such products as of May 31, 1953, totalled 2,000 tons, as compared to 1,300 tons on May 31, 1952. Due to the Austrian industry's competitive prices, export orders

have soared 150% as against last year, including sizable orders from the United States. This year aluminum and aluminum products are expected to be the second largest Austrian export item to the United States.

AUSTRIAN BANKS AND FOREIGN PAYMENTS. In view of inquiries subsequent to the publication of accounts maintained by the Austrian Nationalbank with New York banks, the following should be clarified: Payment to an Austrian beneficiary may also be effected via the accounts of the Austrian commercial banks maintained with American banks here. On the stationery of Austrian firms their bank connections and their account number are often mentioned. In such cases, the American importer can advise his American bank to effect payment to the account of the Austrian commercial bank listed on the stationery of the Austrian exporter in favor of the latter. All major New York banking institutes and several other American banks carry accounts of Austrian commercial banks.



Cocktail Corkscrew (1523)

NEW COMPOUND FOR CERAMICS AND GLASS INDUSTRY.

A new compound called molybdenum disilicide, capable of resisting heat up to 1700° C, has been developed by the Metallwerke Plansee of Reutte, Tyrol, Austria, and the American Electro Metal Corporation in Yonkers, New York. One of the first applications of this compound will be as a heating element in furnaces for making glass, ceramics and other high-melting materials. The compound is produced by powder metallurgy, using molybdenum and silica. Preliminary

Please address inquiries concerning

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31 East 69th Street, New York 21, N.Y.



These Candles from Austria are Works of Art (1525)

tests indicate that, to do its job as a heating element, the new metal can withstand heat of up to 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Present materials such as silicon carbide cannot withstand much more than 2,400 degrees. Pure molybdenum wires are sometimes used to produce temperatures of 3,600 degrees,

but to do so they must be operated in a vacuum. With the new compound, the vacuum is no longer needed because the compound resists oxygen and thus cannot burn out. The development will prove of great importance to the field of ceramics because the latter are produced by melting minerals at tremendous heat. The melting of some types of glass also requires very high temperatures. The new process, which has already undergone preliminary tests, was introduced by Dr. Paul Schwarzkopf, who is president and sole owner of the American Electro Metal Corporation in Yonkers, New York, as well as of Europe's largest powder-metallurgy plant, the Metallwerk Plansee in Reutte, Tyrol, Austria.

AUSTRIAN CUSTOMS-FREE ZONES IN LINZ AND INNSBRUCK. Austrian free-trade zones (customs-free zones) now exist in Innsbruck, Tyrol, and in Linz, Upper Austria. Innsbruck is in the French, Linz in the American zone. Serving a purpose similar to the free-trade zones existing throughout the United States, American exporters may now ship goods to the Austrian free-trade zones and store them there prior to entering goods into Austrian customs territory. In many cases this will greatly facilitate re-shipping and merchandising of goods destined for Austria or neighboring countries.

TRADE LEADS. An Austrian firm:

- 1521-seeks well-established American firm with experience in importing and distributing ordinary white glass rods;
- 1522-offers fashionable Austrian stole jackets;
- 1523-offers cocktail corkscrews;
- 1524-offers costume jewelry with prehistoric designs;
- 1525-offers decorative candles;
- 1526-offers calcium carbide, ferro-silicum, perchlorethylene and special detergents;
- 1527-offers agricultural tractors, cultivators, machines for



Prehistoric Designs for Fashion - Wear (1524)

- potato and carrot farmers; also portable gas tanks and tin cans for the food industry;
- 1528-offers paper and cellulose;
- 1529-offers chemicals and industrial drugs, as well as fine laboratory chemicals and laboratory apparatus;
- 1530-offers steam and gas turbines, motors of all kinds, generators, transformers, turbocompressors, heat-pumps, welding machines, etc.;
- 1531-offers glass lusters and costume jewelry;
- 1532-offers dynamic microphones. Omni-directional and uni-directional (cardioid) types. Condenser microphones with directional characteristics variable by remote control. Submarine microphones, submarine loudspeakers. Dynamic pillow speakers and dynamic headphones;
- 1533-offers ceramic figurines and ceramic utility goods;
- 1534-offers pure garlic juice;
- 1535-offers leather wrist-watch straps;
- 1536-offers famous Austrian Christmas-tree ornaments;
- 1537-offers perlon embroideries for blouses and lingerie;
- 1538-offers "Infracflex" - the sun-tanning regulator which prevents harmful excess;
- 1539-offers new pH-measuring instruments for instantaneous measuring on location;
- 1540-offers (through existing importer connection) first-class Austrian vegetable slicers, strainers, coffee-mills, fruit-press grinders, cheese-graters, poppy-seed grinders, almond-graters and tin cake forms;
- 1541-offers famous Austrian hickory-skis;
- 1543-offers "initial beads" suitable for hospitals, kindergartens, playgrounds etc.;
- 1544-offers drawing charcoal (charcoal pencils) of unexcelled quality;
- 1545-offers hand-carved high-priced chess sets in baroque and medieval designs;
- 5090-seeks representation in Austria of American firm;
- 5091-seeks capital, machinery and equipment to increase production and competition in export markets. Is one of Austria's oldest factories specializing in production of milling machinery. Planning construction of flour mills up to daily capacity of 100 tons. Specializes in construction of cleaning and dehusking plants. Offers stock in company or profit-sharing arrangement.
- 5092-seeks capital, patents, processes and techniques, as well as machinery and equipment for manufacturing suitable products. Presently produces all kinds of steel construction up to a maximum weight of 5,000 kilos per unit. Has purchased new building plot in Vienna and would consider useful suggestions on rationalization of work in plant layout.

While every reasonable precaution is taken to include only firms of good repute in this listing, the usual trade inquiries should be made before establishing business connections. Names and addresses of the above listed inquiries will be communicated upon request by

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